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PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

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|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| Office Action Summary | Application No. 10/606,718 | Applicant(s) RANDALL ET AL. | |
| | Examiner Brian T. O'Connor | Art Unit 2619 | |

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 16 July 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-113 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-113 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date: _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date: _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. This office action is in response to Applicant's amendment filed on 07/16/2007.
2. Claims 1-113 are currently pending.

Specification

3. The disclosure is objected to because it contains an embedded hyperlink and/or other form of browser-executable code (hyperlink "www.mapquest.com" is in paragraph **[0006]** on line 7). Applicant is required to delete the embedded hyperlink and/or other form of browser-executable code. See MPEP § 608.01.
4. The title of the invention is not descriptive. A new title is required that is clearly indicative of the invention to which the claims are directed. The following title is suggested: "High Speed Mobile Terminal Data Communications Device, System, and Method **for Server Access**".

Claim Objections

5. Claim 45 is objected to because of the following informalities: Claim 45 on line 2 recites a "said password file", and the parent claim recites "a password field". Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

6. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.
7. Claims 16, 51, 55, 57, 59, 61, 77, and 87-89 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

With respect to claim 16, the claim recites the limitation "**said back to query message**" in line 2. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

With respect to claim 51, the claim recites the limitation "**said display**" in line 2. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

With respect to claim 55, the claim recites the limitation "**said display**" in line 2. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

With respect to claim 57, the claim recites the limitation "**said display**" in line 2. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

With respect to claim 59, the claim recites the limitation "**said display**" in line 2. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

With respect to claim 61, the claim recites the limitation "**said display**" in line 2. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

With respect to claim 77, the claim recites the limitation "**said back to query message**" on lines 2-3. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

With respect to claim 87, the claim recites the limitation "**said password**" on line 1 and lines 2-3 and the limitation "**said user name**" on line 2 and line 3. There is insufficient antecedent basis for these limitations in the claim.

With respect to claim 88, the claim recites the limitation "**said password**" on line 1, line 3, and line 4 and the limitation "**said user name**" on line 2, line 3, and line 5. There is insufficient antecedent basis for these limitations in the claim.

With respect to claim 89, the claim recites the limitation "**said password**" on line 1, lines 3, and line 4 and the limitation "**said user name**" on line 2, line 3, and line 5. There is insufficient antecedent basis for these limitations in the claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

8. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

9. Claims 1-4, 7-12, 14-22, 33, 34, 40-43, 51, 54-60, 66, 69-83, 90, 91, 97, and 105-109 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sealand et al. (US 6,484,176; cited in IDS dated 03/19/2004; hereafter Sealand) in view of Gustafsson (US 6,424,841) and further in view of Patiejunas (US 2005/0108710).

With respect to claims 1 and 40, Sealand discloses a database server (12 of Figure 1A; column 4, lines 17-31; viewed as an application server) connected to the Internet (23 of Figure 1A; column 4, lines 58-63; where the Internet is a data packet network) and the database server is contacted with an IP address associates with a network hub (25 of Figure 1A). The database server contains a program store or RAM that holds a search engine (13 of Figure 1A; column 4, lines 24-31; where the search engine is viewed as an application program); the database server also contains a hard drive or data store (column 4, line 66 – column 5, line 3) for non-volatile secondary storage. Sealand further disclose a portable computing device (PCD) or mobile terminal (9 of Figure 1A; column 4, lines 32-43) in connection with the database server for communicating data packets over the Internet (23 of Figure 1A).

However, Sealand fails to disclose a cellular telephone network that takes data packets from the PCD to a data packet network and finally arrives at an application server.

Gustafsson, in an invention conveying the state of the art, discloses a mobile terminal or palm sized computing device (100 of Figure 2A) sending packets of data over a

cellular network or wireless network (120 of Figure 2A) through a network gateway and forward to the Internet or wired network (160 of Figure 2A) for delivery to an information server (180 of Figure 2A; column 9, line 65 – column 10, line 35).

One of ordinary skill in the art would realize the advantage greater customer markets when combining cellular networks with the Internet or wired networks. Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the networks as taught by Gustafsson with the system of Sealand.

In addition Sealand fails to disclose that the search engine (application program) spawns a thread for each connection from a PCD and a state assignment from a state-machine then executes the search engine for the thread and transmits data across the Internet to the PCD based on the state of the thread.

Patiejunas, in the field of internet-based information servers, discloses that server software or programs implement multiple threads for processing individual client (PCD for example) requests to connect to ports on the server (paragraph **[0005]**). Patiejunas also discloses state machines (22 of Figure 1) that assign keys or states (bottom table on pg 9) to threads (6, 8, 10 of Figure 1) when connection requests arrived from clients (paragraph **[0019]**). Patiejunas discloses several states (INITIALIZED, CONNECT_COMPLETED, HTTP_REQ_SENDING) to control how data is sent over the server port to a requesting client (paragraph **[0015]**; bottom table on pg 9). One of ordinary skill in the art would recognize the benefit of using these state machines and states on the server in the same manner as Patiejunas describes for a client. In addition, Patiejunas discloses a DISCONNECT state for stopping the connection (top table on pg 10).

Patiejunas teaches the benefit of greater efficiency by using threads with state machines for Internet servers (paragraph **[0005]**, last three lines). Thus it would have

been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the techniques of Patiejunas with the search engine of Sealand.

With respect to claim 2, Sealand further discloses the database server retrieves real estate data from a database (14 of Figure 1A; column 5, lines 14-27) and must keep the real estate data on its hard drive before sending the real estate data to the PCD.

With respect to claim 3, Sealand further discloses the database server is coupled to the Internet by connected to a network hub (25 of Figure 1A; viewed as equivalent to a packet access network) that connects to the Internet.

With respect to claim 4, Sealand further discloses an Internet (23 of Figure 1A; viewed as equivalent to a data packet network) that must support TCP/IP data packets.

With respect to claim 7, Sealand further discloses the database server contains a remote client (11 of Figure 3) that executes a search method (33 of Figure 3; viewed as equivalent to a query state) for retrieving real estate listings information.

With respect to claim 8, Sealand further discloses the remote client (11 of Figure 3) takes search parameters (44 of Figure 4A; Figure 6A) from the PCD and runs a database search (33, 35 of Figure 3; column 7, lines 31-40).

With respect to claim 9, Sealand further discloses the remote client processed search results (36 of Figure 3) for display on the PCD (48 of Figure 4A; 53 of Figure 4B; column 6, lines 63-67; Figure 7).

With respect to claim 10, Sealand further discloses the remote client separates the results into tokens with a parse (38 of Figure 3); the tokens are then passed over to the PCD for display (Figure 7).

With respect to claim 11, Sealand further discloses the remote client (11 of Figure 3) processes a details request and sends details to the PCD (50, 51, 52 of Figure 4B).

With respect to claim 12, Sealand further discloses the remote client (11 of Figure 3) sends details of listings to the PCD (Figure 12A, Figure 12B, Figure 12C, Figure 12D, Figure 12E).

With respect to claim 14, Sealand further discloses the remote client (11 of Figure 3) sends more details of listings to the PCD (122 of Figure 11; Figure 12A, Figure 12B, Figure 12C, Figure 12D, Figure 12E; column 9, lines 2-8).

With respect to claim 15, Sealand further discloses the remote client (11 of Figure 3) sends a message for returning to the search (query) screen (Return Block of Figure 11; column 9, lines 28-29; where the routine returns to block 33 of Figure 3).

With respect to claim 16, Sealand further discloses the remote client (11 of Figure 3) sends a message for returning to the search (query) screen (Return Block of Figure 11; column 9, lines 28-29; where the routine returns to block 33 of Figure 3).

With respect to claim 17, Sealand further discloses the remote client (11 of Figure 3) receives and processes a listing message (120 of Figure 11) that was sent over the Internet (23 of Figure 1A).

With respect to claim 18, Sealand further discloses the remote client (11 of Figure 3) receives and processes tokens for the listing results (column 8, lines 40-43) after a listing message (120 of Figure 11) has been sent over the Internet (23 of Figure 1A).

With respect to claim 19, Sealand further discloses the remote client (11 of Figure 3) receives messages from the Internet (23 of Figure 1A) requesting more listings (132 of Figure 12A; column 9, lines 10-11).

With respect to claim 20, Sealand further discloses the remote client (11 of Figure 3) receives messages containing new or changed listings from a previous search criteria (162, 163 of Figure 13) from the Internet (23 of Figure 1A).

With respect to claim 21, Sealand further discloses the remote client (11 of Figure 3) receives messages containing new or changed listings from a previous search criteria (162, 163 of Figure 13) from the Internet (23 of Figure 1A) and then displays the search results (175 of Figure 14) with the option of moving to the next listing (132 of Figure 12A) or moving to the previous listing (133 of Figure 12A).

With respect to claim 22, Sealand fails to disclose a quit message that causes the application server to terminate the connection.

Patiejunas, in the field of internet-based information servers, discloses a DISCONNECT state for stopping an Internet port connection (MASSIVE_STATE_DISCONNECT in top table on pg 10).

Patiejunas teaches the benefit of greater efficiency by using threads with state machines for Internet servers (paragraph [0005], last three lines). Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the techniques of Patiejunas with the search engine of Sealand.

With respect to claim 33, Sealand further discloses a real estate information database (14 of Figure 1A; viewed as equivalent to an information server) in connection with the database server. The database server downloads listing from the real estate information server into its hard drive (column 6, lines 56-58).

With respect to claim 34, Sealand further discloses the database server periodically wakes up (161 of Figure 13; column 9, lines 30-35) and sends a refresh query to the real estate information database (14 of Figure 1A).

With respect to claim 41, Sealand further discloses the PCD (9 of Figure 1A) is a personal data assistant, Palm II, or Palm VII with a data input interface and a display (9, 66 of Figure 5; column 5, lines 29-33).

With respect to claim 42, Sealand further discloses the PCD (9 of Figure 1A) has an input pad interface (lower portion of Figure 5).

With respect to claim 43, Sealand further discloses the PCD (9 of Figure 1A) is a personal data assistant, Palm II, or Palm VII with a touch screen display for displaying and inputting data (9, 66, and button, lower portion of Figure 5; column 5, lines 29-33).

With respect to claim 51, Sealand further discloses the PCD (9 of Figure 1A) has a search (query) screen to let users enter search data into fields (72, 73, 74 of Figure 6A).

With respect to claim 54, Sealand further discloses the PCD (9 of Figure 1A) has a search (query) button (75 of Figure 6A) to let users begin a search.

With respect to claim 55, Sealand further discloses the PCD (9 of Figure 1A) shows a listing of all matching houses from the search results of the database server (9, 80, 81 of Figure 7).

With respect to claim 56, Sealand further discloses the PCD (9 of Figure 1A) shows a listing of all matching houses from the search results of the database server from a results listing location (9, 80, 81 of Figure 7; where each entry in the listing shows a location).

With respect to claim 57, Sealand further discloses the PCD (9 of Figure 1A) shows a listing of one house when the user requests more details (135, 136 of Figure 12B).

With respect to claim 58, Sealand further discloses the PCD (9 of Figure 1A) shows a listing of one house when the user requests more details that includes a listing agent on the display (first line under address, 135, 136 of Figure 12B).

With respect to claim 59, Sealand further discloses the PCD (9 of Figure 1A) shows a listing of one house when the user requests more details (135, 136 of Figure 12B).

With respect to claim 60, Sealand further discloses the PCD (9 of Figure 1A) shows a listing of one house when the user requests more details that includes a back to list button (138 of Figure 12B).

With respect to claims 66 and 97, Sealand discloses a communication method for a database server (12 of Figure 1A; column 4, lines 17-31; viewed as an application server) connected to the Internet (23 of Figure 1A; column 4, lines 58-63; where the Internet is a data packet network) via an IP address associates with a network hub (25 of Figure 1A) and a portable computing device (PCD) or mobile terminal (9 of Figure 1A; column 4, lines 32-43). The database server contains a program store or RAM that holds a search engine (13 of Figure 1A; column 4, lines 24-31; where the search engine is viewed as an application program); the database server also contains a hard drive or data store (column 4, line 66 – column 5, line 3) for non-volatile secondary storage used to hold data to be sent to the PCD. Sealand further discloses that the PCD connects with the database server for communicating data packets over the Internet (23 of Figure 1A).

However, Sealand fails to disclose a cellular telephone network that takes data packets from the PCD to a data packet network and finally arrives at an application server.

Gustafsson, in an invention conveying the state of the art, discloses a method where a mobile terminal or palm sized computing device (100 of Figure 2A) sends packets of data over a cellular network or wireless network (120 of Figure 2A) then through a network gateway and forward to the Internet or wired network (160 of Figure 2A) for delivery to an information server (180 of Figure 2A; column 9, line 65 – column 10, line 35).

One of ordinary skill in the art would realize the advantage greater customer markets when combining cellular networks with the Internet or wired networks. Thus it would have

been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the method as taught by Gustafsson with the method of Sealand.

In addition Sealand fails to disclose that the search engine (application program) spawns a thread for each connection from a PCD and a state assignment from a state-machine then executes the search engine for the thread and transmits data across the Internet to the PCD based on the state of the thread.

Patiejunas, in the field of internet-based information servers, discloses that server software or programs implement multiple threads for processing individual client (PCD for example) requests to connect to ports on the server (paragraph **[0005]**). Patiejunas also discloses state machines (22 of Figure 1) that assign keys or states (bottom table on pg 9) to threads (6, 8, 10 of Figure 1) when connection requests arrived from clients (paragraph **[0019]**). Patiejunas discloses several states (INITIALIZED, CONNECT_COMPLETED, HTTP_REQ_SENDING) to control how data is sent over the server port to a requesting client (paragraph **[0015]**; bottom table on pg 9). One of ordinary skill in the art would recognize the benefit of using these state machines and states on the server in the same manner as Patiejunas describes for a client. In addition, Patiejunas discloses a DISCONNECT state for stopping the connection (top table on pg 10).

Patiejunas teaches the benefit of greater efficiency by using threads with state machines for Internet servers (paragraph **[0005]**, last three lines). Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the techniques of Patiejunas with the method of Sealand.

With respect to claim 69, Sealand further discloses the database server contains a remote client (11 of Figure 3) that executes a search method (33 of Figure 3; viewed as equivalent to a query state) for retrieving real estate listings information.

With respect to claim 70, Sealand further discloses the remote client (11 of Figure 3) takes search parameters (44 of Figure 4A; Figure 6A) from the PCD and runs a database search (33, 35 of Figure 3; column 7, lines 31-40).

With respect to claim 71, Sealand further discloses the remote client processed search results (36 of Figure 3) for display on the PCD (48 of Figure 4A; 53 of Figure 4B; column 6, lines 63-67; Figure 7).

With respect to claim 72, Sealand further discloses the remote client separates the results into tokens with a parse (38 of Figure 3); the tokens are then passed over to the PCD for display (Figure 7).

With respect to claim 73, Sealand further discloses the remote client (11 of Figure 3) processes a details request and sends details to the PCD (50, 51, 52 of Figure 4B).

With respect to claim 74, Sealand further discloses the remote client (11 of Figure 3) sends details of listings to the PCD (Figure 12A, Figure 12B, Figure 12C, Figure 12D, Figure 12E).

With respect to claim 75, Sealand further discloses the remote client (11 of Figure 3) sends more details of listings to the PCD (122 of Figure 11; Figure 12A, Figure 12B, Figure 12C, Figure 12D, Figure 12E; column 9, lines 2-8).

With respect to claim 76, Sealand further discloses the remote client (11 of Figure 3) sends a message for returning to the search (query) screen (Return Block of Figure 11; column 9, lines 28-29; where the routine returns to block 33 of Figure 3).

With respect to claim 77, Sealand further discloses the remote client (11 of Figure 3) sends a message for returning to the search (query) screen (Return Block of Figure 11; column 9, lines 28-29; where the routine returns to block 33 of Figure 3).

With respect to claim 78, Sealand further discloses the remote client (11 of Figure 3) receives and processes a listing message (120 of Figure 11) that was sent over the Internet (23 of Figure 1A).

With respect to claim 79, Sealand further discloses the remote client (11 of Figure 3) receives and processes tokens for the listing results (column 8, lines 40-43) after a listing message (120 of Figure 11) has been sent over the Internet (23 of Figure 1A).

With respect to claim 80, Sealand further discloses the remote client (11 of Figure 3) receives messages from the Internet (23 of Figure 1A) requesting more listings (132 of Figure 12A; column 9, lines 10-11).

With respect to claim 81, Sealand further discloses the remote client (11 of Figure 3) receives messages containing new or changed listings from a previous search criteria (162, 163 of Figure 13) from the Internet (23 of Figure 1A).

With respect to claim 82, Sealand further discloses the remote client (11 of Figure 3) receives messages containing new or changed listings from a previous search criteria (162, 163 of Figure 13) from the Internet (23 of Figure 1A) and then displays the search results (175 of Figure 14) with the option of moving to the next listing (132 of Figure 12A) or moving to the previous listing (133 of Figure 12A).

With respect to claim 83, Sealand fails to disclose a quit message that causes the application server to terminate the connection.

Patiejunas, in the field of internet-based information servers, discloses a DISCONNECT state for stopping an Internet port connection (MASSIVE_STATE_DISCONNECT in top table on pg 10).

Patiejunas teaches the benefit of greater efficiency by using threads with state machines for Internet servers (paragraph [0005], last three lines). Thus it would have

been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the techniques of Patiejunas with the method of Sealand.

With respect to claim 90, Sealand further discloses a real estate information database (14 of Figure 1A; viewed as equivalent to an information server) in connection with the database server. The database server downloads listing from the real estate information server into its hard drive (column 6, lines 56-58).

With respect to claim 91, Sealand further discloses the database server periodically wakes up (161 of Figure 13; column 9, lines 30-35) and sends a refresh query to the real estate information database (14 of Figure 1A).

With respect to claim 105, Sealand further discloses the PCD (9 of Figure 1A) has a search (query) screen to let users enter search data into fields (72, 73, 74 of Figure 6A).

With respect to claim 106, Sealand further discloses the PCD (9 of Figure 1A) has a search (query) button (75 of Figure 6A) to let users begin a search.

With respect to claim 107, Sealand further discloses the PCD (9 of Figure 1A) shows a listing of all matching houses from the search results of the database server (9, 80, 81 of Figure 7).

With respect to claim 108, Sealand further discloses the PCD (9 of Figure 1A) shows a listing of one house when the user requests more details (135, 136 of Figure 12B).

With respect to claim 109, Sealand further discloses the PCD (9 of Figure 1A) shows a listing of one house when the user requests more details (135, 136 of Figure 12B).

10. Claims 6, 44, 45, 68, 98, and 99 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas and further in view of Snyder (US 6,519,618).

With respect to claim 6, Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas do not disclose the database server validating a user name and password from the Internet and returning a

password valid message if the password matches a password in the hard drive associated with the user name.

Snyder, in an invention related to real estate databases, discloses a username and a password (Figure 3; column 5, lines 10-19) for accessing an MLS database, the display shows a client screen therefore the username and password must be sent to a server application. Snyder also states that the password is authenticated and additional screens (Figure 4; Figure 5; Figure 6) are shown to the user therefore the server application must return a valid password message before proceeding to the additional screens.

Snyder teaches the benefit of additional subscription charges by having login usernames and passwords for accessing multiple databases (column 5, lines 14-16). Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the method of Snyder with the system of Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas.

With respect to claim 44, Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas do not disclose the PCD prompting for a user name field and password field.

Snyder, in an invention related to real estate databases, discloses a username and a password (Figure 3; column 5, lines 10-19), for accessing an MLS database, shown on a client screen.

Snyder teaches the benefit of additional subscription charges by having login usernames and passwords for accessing multiple databases (column 5, lines 14-16). Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the method of Snyder with the system of Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas.

With respect to claim 45, Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas do not disclose the PCD sending a user name field and password field over the Internet.

Snyder, in an invention related to real estate databases, discloses a username and a password (Figure 3; column 5, lines 10-19), for accessing an MLS database, shown on a

client screen. Snyder also states that the password is authenticated (column 5, lines 14-15) by a MLS database, therefore it must be sent over a network.

Snyder teaches the benefit of additional subscription charges by having login usernames and passwords for accessing multiple databases (column 5, lines 14-16). Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the method of Snyder with the system of Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas.

With respect to claim 68, Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas do not disclose the database server validating a user name and password from the Internet and returning a password valid message if the password matches a password in the hard drive associated with the user name.

Snyder, in an invention related to real estate databases, discloses a username and a password (Figure 3; column 5, lines 10-19) for accessing an MLS database, the display shows a client screen therefore the username and password must be sent to a server application. Snyder also states that the password is authenticated and additional screens (Figure 4; Figure 5; Figure 6) are shown to the user therefore the server application must return a valid password message before proceeding to the additional screens.

Snyder teaches the benefit of additional subscription charges by having login usernames and passwords for accessing multiple databases (column 5, lines 14-16). Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the method of Snyder with the method of Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas.

With respect to claim 98, Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas do not disclose the PCD prompting for a user name field and password field.

Snyder, in an invention related to real estate databases, discloses a username and a password (Figure 3; column 5, lines 10-19), for accessing an MLS database, shown on a client screen.

Snyder teaches the benefit of additional subscription charges by having login usernames and passwords for accessing multiple databases (column 5, lines 14-16). Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the method of Snyder with the method of Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas.

With respect to claim 99, Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas do not disclose the PCD sending a user name field and password field over the Internet.

Snyder, in an invention related to real estate databases, discloses a username and a password (Figure 3; column 5, lines 10-19), for accessing an MLS database, shown on a client screen. Snyder also states that the password is authenticated (column 5, lines 14-15) by a MLS database, therefore is must be sent over a network.

Snyder teaches the benefit of additional subscription charges by having login usernames and passwords for accessing multiple databases (column 5, lines 14-16). Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the method of Snyder with the method of Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas.

11. Claims 23-25, 61-63, 84-86, 110, and 111 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas and further in view of Goggin et al. (Goggin et al., "Windows CE Developer's Handbook", 1999, Sybex; hereafter Goggin).

With respect to claim 23, Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas do not disclose the database server receiving a new password from the Internet.

Goggin, in an invention related to mobile PCs, discloses a procedure for entering a new password on a handheld mobile PC (ChangePWButton on page 1 of listing for PasswordPTDDlg.cpp; procedure OnChangeOkButton on page 3-4 of listing for PasswordPTDDlg.cpp). One of ordinary skill in the art would recognize the application of this technique to a database server which maintains user passwords.

Goggin teaches the benefit of additional security by requiring users to enter password before obtaining access to a handheld mobile PC's functions (pg 117, last paragraph). Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the method of Goggin with the system of Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas.

With respect to claim 24, Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas do not disclose the database server changing a user password when the current password for the user matches a password in storage for the user.

Goggin, in an invention related to mobile PCs, discloses a procedure for entering a new password on a handheld mobile PC (ChangePWButton on page 1 of listing for PasswordPTDDlg.cpp) where the procedure will compare the old (current) password with an entered password ("test the old password with the new one" in procedure OnChangeOkButton on page 4 of listing for PasswordPTDDlg.cpp) and if they do match then the new password is written into the registry database. One of ordinary skill in the art would recognize the application of this technique to a database server which maintains user passwords.

Goggin teaches the benefit of additional security by requiring users to enter password before obtaining access to a handheld mobile PC's functions (pg 117, last paragraph). Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the method of Goggin with the system of Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas.

With respect to claim 25, Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas do not disclose the database server sending an error message to the PCD if a current password does not match an entered password when the user sends a new password.

Goggin, in an invention related to mobile PCs, discloses a procedure for entering a new password on a handheld mobile PC (ChangePWButton on page 1 of listing for PasswordPTDDlg.cpp) where the procedure will compare the old (current) password with an entered password ("test the old password with the new one" in procedure OnChangeOkButton on page 4 of listing for PasswordPTDDlg.cpp) and if they do not match then an error message is displayed. One of ordinary skill in the art would recognize the application of this technique to a database server which maintains user passwords.

Goggin teaches the benefit of additional security by requiring users to enter password before obtaining access to a handheld mobile PC's functions (pg 117, last paragraph). Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the method of Goggin with the system of Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas.

With respect to claim 61, Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas do not disclose the PCD displaying a change password form on its display.

Goggin, in an invention related to mobile PCs, discloses a procedure for entering a new password on a handheld mobile PC (ChangePWButton on page 1 of listing for PasswordPTDDlg.cpp; procedure OnChangeOkButton on page 3-4 of listing for PasswordPTDDlg.cpp). One of ordinary skill in the art would recognize the application of this technique to a database server which maintains user passwords.

Goggin teaches the benefit of additional security by requiring users to enter password before obtaining access to a handheld mobile PC's functions (pg 117, last paragraph). Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the method of Goggin with the system of Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas.

With respect to claim 62, Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas do not disclose the PCD displaying a change password form on its display with one a current password field, a new password field, a new password repeated field, an ok button, and a cancel button.

Goggin, in an invention related to mobile PCs, discloses a procedure for entering a new password on a handheld mobile PC (ChangePWButton on page 1 of listing for PasswordPTDDlg.cpp; procedure OnChangeOkButton on page 3-4 of listing for PasswordPTDDlg.cpp) containing a new password field (IDC_NEW_PASSWORD_EDIT) and a new password repeated field (IDC_CONFIRM_PASSWORD_EDIT). One of ordinary skill in the art would recognize the application of this technique to a database server which maintains user passwords.

Goggin teaches the benefit of additional security by requiring users to enter password before obtaining access to a handheld mobile PC's functions (pg 117, last paragraph). Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the method of Goggin with the system of Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas.

With respect to claim 63, Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas do not disclose the PCD comparing a new password with a new password repeated and then sending the new password to the database server if there is a match.

Goggin, in an invention related to mobile PCs, discloses a procedure for entering a new password on a handheld mobile PC (ChangePWButton on page 1 of listing for PasswordPTDDlg.cpp) where the procedure will compare the new password with an new confirm password ("make sure the new passwords match" in procedure OnChangeOkButton on page 4 of listing for PasswordPTDDlg.cpp) and if they do match then the new password is written into the registry database. One of ordinary skill in the art would recognize the application of this technique to a database server which maintains user passwords.

Goggin teaches the benefit of additional security by requiring users to enter password before obtaining access to a handheld mobile PC's functions (pg 117, last paragraph). Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the method of Goggin with the system of Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas.

With respect to claim 84, Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas do not disclose the database server receiving a new password from the Internet.

Goggin, in an invention related to mobile PCs, discloses a procedure for entering a new password on a handheld mobile PC (ChangePWButton on page 1 of listing for PasswordPTDDlg.cpp; procedure OnChangeOkButton on page 3-4 of listing for PasswordPTDDlg.cpp). One of ordinary skill in the art would recognize the application of this technique to a database server which maintains user passwords.

Goggin teaches the benefit of additional security by requiring users to enter password before obtaining access to a handheld mobile PC's functions (pg 117, last paragraph). Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the method of Goggin with the method of Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas.

With respect to claim 85, Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas do not disclose the database server changing a user password when the current password for the user matches a password in storage for the user.

Goggin, in an invention related to mobile PCs, discloses a procedure for entering a new password on a handheld mobile PC (ChangePWButton on page 1 of listing for PasswordPTDDlg.cpp) where the procedure will compare the old (current) password with an entered password ("test the old password with the new one" in procedure OnChangeOkButton on page 4 of listing for PasswordPTDDlg.cpp) and if they do match then

the new password is written into the registry database. One of ordinary skill in the art would recognize the application of this technique to a database server which maintains user passwords.

Goggin teaches the benefit of additional security by requiring users to enter password before obtaining access to a handheld mobile PC's functions (pg 117, last paragraph). Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the method of Goggin with the method of Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas.

With respect to claim 86, Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas do not disclose the database server sending an error message to the PCD if a current password does not match an entered password when the user sends a new password.

Goggin, in an invention related to mobile PCs, discloses a procedure for entering a new password on a handheld mobile PC (ChangePWButton on page 1 of listing for PasswordPTDDlg.cpp) where the procedure will compare the old (current) password with an entered password ("test the old password with the new one" in procedure OnChangeOkButton on page 4 of listing for PasswordPTDDlg.cpp) and if they do not match then an error message is displayed. One of ordinary skill in the art would recognize the application of this technique to a database server which maintains user passwords.

Goggin teaches the benefit of additional security by requiring users to enter password before obtaining access to a handheld mobile PC's functions (pg 117, last paragraph). Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the method of Goggin with the method of Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas.

With respect to claim 110, Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas do not disclose the PCD displaying a change password form on its display.

Goggin, in an invention related to mobile PCs, discloses a procedure for entering a new password on a handheld mobile PC (ChangePWButton on page 1 of listing for PasswordPTDDlg.cpp; procedure OnChangeOkButton on page 3-4 of listing for PasswordPTDDlg.cpp). One of ordinary skill in the art would recognize the application of this technique to a database server which maintains user passwords.

Goggin teaches the benefit of additional security by requiring users to enter password before obtaining access to a handheld mobile PC's functions (pg 117, last paragraph). Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the method of Goggin with the method of Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas.

With respect to claim 111, Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas do not disclose the PCD comparing a new password with a new password repeated and then sending the new password to the database server if there is a match.

Goggin, in an invention related to mobile PCs, discloses a procedure for entering a new password on a handheld mobile PC (ChangePWButton on page 1 of listing for PasswordPTDDlg.cpp) where the procedure will compare the new password with an new confirm password ("make sure the new passwords match" in procedure OnChangeOkButton on page 4 of listing for PasswordPTDDlg.cpp) and if they do match then the new password is written into the registry database. One of ordinary skill in the art would recognize the application of this technique to a database server which maintains user passwords. Goggin teaches the benefit of additional security by requiring users to enter password before obtaining access to a handheld mobile PC's functions (pg 117, last paragraph). Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the method of Goggin with the method of Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas.

12. Claims 26-32 and 87-89 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas and further in view of Caldwell et al. (US 2002/0046286; hereafter Caldwell).

With respect to claim 26, Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas do not disclose a second database server coupled to the Internet network.

Caldwell, in an invention related to Internet application servers, discloses a second application server (20 of Figure 1) with a data and program storage device (paragraph [0078], last 5 lines; 111 of Figure 2; where the second server must also have a memory or program store in order to processing data from the network) and the second application server is connected to client and first application server via a network (4, 13, 23 of Figure 1).

Caldwell realizes the advantage of greater efficiency by distributing data across multiple servers (paragraph [0006]). Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the technique of Caldwell with the system of Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas.

With respect to claim 27, Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas do not disclose a second database server communicating over the Internet network with a first database server.

Caldwell, in an invention related to Internet application servers, discloses a second application server (20 of Figure 1) communicating over a network (4 of Figure 1) with a first application sever (10 of Figure 1).

Caldwell realizes the advantage of greater efficiency by distributing data across multiple servers (paragraph [0006]). Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the technique of Caldwell with the system of Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas.

With respect to claim 28, Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas do not disclose a second database server communicating with a first database server on a periodic basis.

Caldwell, in an invention related to Internet application servers, discloses a second application server (20 of Figure 1) with a first application sever (10 of Figure 1) on a fixed time interval (S82, S83, S84 of Figure 19G; paragraph **[0129]**; page 18, right column).

Caldwell realizes the advantage of greater efficiency by distributing data across multiple servers (paragraph **[0006]**). Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the technique of Caldwell with the system of Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas.

With respect to claim 29, Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas do not disclose a second database server holding passwords and a first database server holding passwords.

Caldwell, in an invention related to Internet application servers, discloses a second application server (20 of Figure 1) with password data (PASSWORD-USERNAME/COOKE DATA) and a first application server (10 of Figure 1) with password data (PASSWORD-USERNAME/COOKE DATA).

Caldwell realizes the advantage of greater efficiency by distributing data across multiple servers (paragraph **[0006]**). Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the technique of Caldwell with the system of Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas.

With respect to claim 30, Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas do not disclose a second database server holding passwords and comparing password with first database server holding passwords.

Caldwell, in an invention related to Internet application servers, discloses a second application server (20 of Figure 1) with password data (PASSWORD-USERNAME/COOKE DATA) and a first application server (10 of Figure 1) with password data (PASSWORD-

USERNAME/COOKE DATA) and that the second application server can provide user name and password from its memory to the first application server (S2, S3, S4 of Figure 10; paragraph **[0078]**).

Caldwell realizes the advantage of greater efficiency by distributing data across multiple servers (paragraph **[0006]**). Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the technique of Caldwell with the system of Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas.

With respect to claim 31, Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas do not disclose a second database server that saves a password for a user name if the password in the memory of the first database server had been updated later than the password in the second database server.

Caldwell, in an invention related to Internet application servers, discloses a second application server (20 of Figure 1) with password data (PASSWORD-USERNAME/COOKE DATA) and a first application server (10 of Figure 1) with password data (PASSWORD-USERNAME/COOKE DATA) and that the second application server will update its password data to be synchronized with the first application server (paragraph **[0092]**; paragraph **[0094]**).

Caldwell realizes the advantage of greater efficiency by distributing data across multiple servers (paragraph **[0006]**). Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the technique of Caldwell with the system of Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas.

With respect to claim 32, Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas do not disclose a first database server that saves a password for a user name if the password in the memory of the second database server had been updated later than the password in the first database server.

Caldwell, in an invention related to Internet application servers, discloses a second application server (20 of Figure 1) with password data (PASSWORD-USERNAME/COOKE DATA) and a first application server (10 of Figure 1) with password data (PASSWORD-USERNAME/COOKE DATA) and that the first application server will update its password data to synchronized with the second application server (paragraph [0092]; paragraph [0094]).

Caldwell realizes the advantage of greater efficiency by distributing data across multiple servers (paragraph [0006]). Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the technique of Caldwell with the system of Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas.

With respect to claim 87, Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas do not disclose a second database server holding passwords and comparing password with first database server holding passwords.

Caldwell, in an invention related to Internet application servers, discloses a second application server (20 of Figure 1) with password data (PASSWORD-USERNAME/COOKE DATA) and a first application server (10 of Figure 1) with password data (PASSWORD-USERNAME/COOKE DATA) and that the second application server can provide user name and password from its memory to the first application server (S2, S3, S4 of Figure 10; paragraph [0078]).

Caldwell realizes the advantage of greater efficiency by distributing data across multiple servers (paragraph [0006]). Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the technique of Caldwell with the method of Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas.

With respect to claim 88, Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas do not disclose a second database server that saves a password for a user name if the password in the

memory of the first database server had been updated later that the password in the second database server.

Caldwell, in an invention related to Internet application servers, discloses a second application server (20 of Figure 1) with password data (PASSWORD-USERNAME/COOKE DATA) and a first application server (10 of Figure 1) with password data (PASSWORD-USERNAME/COOKE DATA) and that the second application server will update its password data to synchronized with the first application server (paragraph [0092]; paragraph [0094]).

Caldwell realizes the advantage of greater efficiency by distributing data across multiple servers (paragraph [0006]). Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the technique of Caldwell with the method of Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas.

With respect to claim 89, Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas do not disclose a first database server that saves a password for a user name if the password in the memory of the second database server had been updated later that the password in the first database server.

Caldwell, in an invention related to Internet application servers, discloses a second application server (20 of Figure 1) with password data (PASSWORD-USERNAME/COOKE DATA) and a first application server (10 of Figure 1) with password data (PASSWORD-USERNAME/COOKE DATA) and that the first application server will update its password data to synchronized with the second application server (paragraph [0092]; paragraph [0094]).

Caldwell realizes the advantage of greater efficiency by distributing data across multiple servers (paragraph [0006]). Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the technique of Caldwell with the method of Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas.

13. Claims 13, 35-37, 39, 92-94, and 96 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas and further in view of Whatley et al. (US 2002/0052755; hereafter Whatley).

With respect to claim 13, Sealand discloses more detailed information for listings including location (131, "Cross Street" of Figure 12A), interior (146, "Other Info" of Figure 12D), exterior (146, "Other Info" of Figure 12D), remarks (151, "Comments" of Figure 12E), lot data (131, "Lot Size" of Figure 12A), and listing agent (136, "Agent Name" of Figure 12B).

Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas do not disclose that the database server provides detailed information with pictures and school information.

Whatley, in an invention related to real estate web browsing, discloses a method where a client downloads a number of real estate pictures (50 of Figure 5; 92, 94, 96 of Figure 9) and has access to school details (46 of Figure 4; paragraph [0067]).

Whatley realizes the advantage of more efficient real estate sales by adding pictures to real estate web servers (paragraph [0006]). Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the technique of Whatley with the system of Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas.

With respect to claim 35, Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas do not disclose that the database server receives a list of picture from the real estate database.

Whatley, in an invention related to real estate web browsing, discloses a method where a client downloads a number of real estate pictures (50 of Figure 5; 92, 94, 96 of Figure 9) and therefore the client must also receive a list of the pictures from a real estate server (121 of Figure 12; paragraph [0027]; where the real estate server includes MLS listings).

Whatley realizes the advantage of more efficient real estate sales by adding pictures to real estate web servers (paragraph [0006]). Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the technique of Whatley with the system of Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas.

With respect to claim 36, Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas do not disclose that the database server saves the picture if the picture is not already on its hard drive.

Whatley, in an invention related to real estate web browsing, discloses a method where a client downloads a number of real estate pictures (50 of Figure 5; 92, 94, 96 of Figure 9) and therefore the client must also receive a list of the pictures from a real estate server (121 of Figure 12; paragraph [0027]; where the real estate server includes MLS listings). One of ordinary skill in the art would realize that web browsers will store or cache downloaded images when those images are not already on the web browser's hard drive.

Whatley realizes the advantage of more efficient real estate sales by adding pictures to real estate web servers (paragraph [0006]). Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the technique of Whatley with the system of Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas.

With respect to claim 37, Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas do not disclose that the database server saves the picture if the picture has been updated since its last storage on the hard drive.

Whatley, in an invention related to real estate web browsing, discloses a method where a client downloads a number of real estate pictures (50 of Figure 5; 92, 94, 96 of Figure 9) and therefore the client must also receive a list of the pictures from a real estate server (121 of Figure 12; paragraph [0027]; where the real estate server includes MLS listings). One of ordinary skill in the art would realize that web browsers will store or cache downloaded images when the web server has updated those images.

Whatley realizes the advantage of more efficient real estate sales by adding pictures to real estate web servers (paragraph [0006]). Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the technique of Whatley with the system of Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas.

With respect to claim 39, Sealand further discloses the database server periodically wakes up (161 of Figure 13; column 9, lines 30-35) and sends a refresh query to the real estate information database (14 of Figure 1A).

With respect to claim 92, Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas do not disclose that the database server receives a list of picture from the real estate database.

Whatley, in an invention related to real estate web browsing, discloses a method where a client downloads a number of real estate pictures (50 of Figure 5; 92, 94, 96 of Figure 9) and therefore the client must also receive a list of the pictures from a real estate server (121 of Figure 12; paragraph [0027]; where the real estate server includes MLS listings).

Whatley realizes the advantage of more efficient real estate sales by adding pictures to real estate web servers (paragraph [0006]). Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the technique of Whatley with the method of Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas.

With respect to claim 93, Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas do not disclose that the database server saves the picture if the picture is not already on its hard drive.

Whatley, in an invention related to real estate web browsing, discloses a method where a client downloads a number of real estate pictures (50 of Figure 5; 92, 94, 96 of Figure 9) and therefore the client must also receive a list of the pictures from a real estate server (121 of Figure 12; paragraph [0027]; where the real estate server includes MLS

listings). One of ordinary skill in the art would realize that web browsers will store or cache downloaded images when those images are not already on the web browser's hard drive.

Whatley realizes the advantage of more efficient real estate sales by adding pictures to real estate web servers (paragraph [0006]). Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the technique of Whatley with the method of Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas.

With respect to claim 94, Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas do not disclose that the database server saves the picture if the picture has been updated since its last storage on the hard drive.

Whatley, in an invention related to real estate web browsing, discloses a method where a client downloads a number of real estate pictures (50 of Figure 5; 92, 94, 96 of Figure 9) and therefore the client must also receive a list of the pictures from a real estate server (121 of Figure 12; paragraph [0027]; where the real estate server includes MLS listings). One of ordinary skill in the art would realize that web browsers will store or cache downloaded images when the web server has updated those images.

Whatley realizes the advantage of more efficient real estate sales by adding pictures to real estate web servers (paragraph [0006]). Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the technique of Whatley with the method of Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas.

With respect to claim 96, Sealand further discloses the database server periodically wakes up (161 of Figure 13; column 9, lines 30-35) and sends a refresh query to the real estate information database (14 of Figure 1A).

14. Claims 38 and 95 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas and Whatley and further in view of Kikinis (US 5,727,159).

With respect to claim 38, Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas and Whatley do not disclose that the database server converts from a JPEG format to a Windows® bitmap format.

Kikinis, in an invention related to mobile web browsing, discloses a method where a server (19 of Figure 1) converts a JPEG formatted image into a bitmap formatted image (101 of Figure 4; column 10, lines 19-25) and forwards that converted image to a handheld computer (13 of Figure 1).

Kikinis realizes the advantage of longer battery life for mobile computer by converting image to smaller sized format (column 2, lines 18-23). Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the technique of Kikinis with the system of Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas and Whatley.

With respect to claim 95, Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas and Whatley do not disclose that the database server converts from a JPEG format to a Windows® bitmap format.

Kikinis, in an invention related to mobile web browsing, discloses a method where a server (19 of Figure 1) converts a JPEG formatted image into a bitmap formatted image (101 of Figure 4; column 10, lines 19-25) and forwards that converted image to a handheld computer (13 of Figure 1).

Kikinis realizes the advantage of longer battery life for mobile computer by converting image to smaller sized format (column 2, lines 18-23). Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the technique of Kikinis with the method of Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas and Whatley.

15. Claim 52 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas and further in view of Florance et al. (US 7,076,452; hereafter Florance).

With respect to claim 52, Sealand discloses the PCD displays a query screen with a street field (74, "Street Name" of Figure 6A), a square footage field (74, "Sq Footage" of Figure 6A), and a type of house field (72, "Single Family Residential" of Figure 6A).

Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas do not disclose that the PCD has a query screen with a minimum price field, a maximum price field, an area field, and a year built field.

Florance, in an invention related to real estate browsing, discloses a query screen (Figure 47, Figure 48, Figure 49, Figure 50) that contains a minimum price field ("Sale Price" left text box of Figure 48), a maximum price field ("Sale Price" right text box of Figure 48), an area field ("Location", "West", "Midwest" of Figure 47), and a year built ("Year Built" left text box of Figure 49).

Florance realizes the advantage of more efficient property buying by providing more search criteria on a web-based server (column 6, lines 19-22). Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the technique of Florance with the system of Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas.

16. Claim 53 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas and further in view of Janes et al. (US 2005/0091218; hereafter Janes).

With respect to claim 53 Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas do not disclose that the PCD has a query screen with a boxes for first floor master bedroom, a basement, and a only my listings.

Janes, in an invention related to real estate browsing, discloses a query screens (Figure 51, Figure 52, Figure 53, Figure 61) that contain boxes for users to create a MLS listing query. Janes also discloses a paper form with first floor master bedroom checkbox

("BRM" of Figure 1A), basement checkboxes ("BASEMENT" region of Figure 1B), and an only my listing checkbox ("LAGR" area of Figure 1A). One of ordinary skill in the art would realize that query screens similar to Figures 51-53 are also taught with the checkboxes from Figures 1A and 1B.

Janes realizes the advantage of more efficient property buying by providing more search criteria on a handheld device (paragraph [0008]). Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the technique of Janes with the system of Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas.

17. Claims 64, 65, 112, and 113 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas and further in view of Kikinis (US 5,727,159).

With respect to claim 64, Sealand discloses the communication system is operational with Palm III and Palm VII devices (column 5, lines 41-48).

Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas do not disclose that the PCD (Palm III or Palm VII) converts from a received image format to a PALM® bitmap format.

Kikinis, in an invention related to mobile web browsing, discloses a method where a server (19 of Figure 1) converts a JPEG formatted image into a bitmap formatted image (101 of Figure 4; column 10, lines 19-25) and forwards that converted image to a handheld computer (13 of Figure 1). One of ordinary skill in the art would realize that Palm devices would use a PALM® bitmap format.

Kikinis realizes the advantage of longer battery life for mobile computer by converting image to smaller sized format (column 2, lines 18-23). Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the technique of Kikinis with the system of Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas.

With respect to claim 65, Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas do not disclose that the PCD converts from an 8-bit color format to a 2-bit grey scale format.

Kikinis, in an invention related to mobile web browsing, discloses a method where a server (19 of Figure 1) converts a JPEG formatted image (viewed as equivalent to an 8-bit color format) into a bitmap formatted image (viewed as equivalent to a 2-bit grey scale format) (101 of Figure 4; column 10, lines 19-25) and forwards that converted image to a handheld computer (13 of Figure 1).

Kikinis realizes the advantage of longer battery life for mobile computer by converting image to smaller sized format (column 2, lines 18-23). Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the technique of Kikinis with the system of Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas.

With respect to claim 112, Sealand discloses the communication system is operational with Palm III and Palm VII devices (column 5, lines 41-48).

Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas do not disclose that the PCD (Palm III or Palm VII) converts from a received image format to a PALM® bitmap format.

Kikinis, in an invention related to mobile web browsing, discloses a method where a server (19 of Figure 1) converts a JPEG formatted image into a bitmap formatted image (101 of Figure 4; column 10, lines 19-25) and forwards that converted image to a handheld computer (13 of Figure 1). One of ordinary skill in the art would realize that Palm devices would use a PALM® bitmap format.

Kikinis realizes the advantage of longer battery life for mobile computer by converting image to smaller sized format (column 2, lines 18-23). Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the technique of Kikinis with the method of Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas.

With respect to claim 113, Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas do not disclose that the PCD converts from an 8-bit color format to a 2-bit grey scale format.

Kikinis, in an invention related to mobile web browsing, discloses a method where a server (19 of Figure 1) converts a JPEG formatted image (viewed as equivalent to an 8-bit color format) into a bitmap formatted image (viewed as equivalent to a 2-bit grey scale format) (101 of Figure 4; column 10, lines 19-25) and forwards that converted image to a handheld computer (13 of Figure 1).

Kikinis realizes the advantage of longer battery life for mobile computer by converting image to smaller sized format (column 2, lines 18-23). Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the technique of Kikinis with the method of Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas.

18. Claims 5, 46-50, 67, and 100-104 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas and further in view of Kapoor (US 5,884,038).

With respect to claim 5, However Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas do not disclose sending a connection successful message from the database server to the PCD.

Kapoor, in a field of related invention, discloses a method for connecting to web servers where the sever responds with a connection successful message (213 of Figure 2; column 2, lines 5-12).

Kapoor realizes the benefit of an improved user interface by allowing user to entry easily remembered words and phrases for web servers (column 1, lines 19-25). Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the method of Kapoor with the system of Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas.

With respect to claim 67, However Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas do not disclose sending a connection successful message from the database server to the PCD.

Kapoor, in a field of related invention, discloses a method for connecting to web servers where the sever responds with a connection successful message (213 of Figure 2; column 2, lines 5-12).

Kapoor realizes the benefit of an improved user interface by allowing user to entry easily remembered words and phrases for web servers (column 1, lines 19-25). Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the method of Kapoor with the method of Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas.

With respect to claim 46, Sealand discloses that the PCD will connect and communication with multiple database servers (Figure 1B; column 6, lines 7-20) therefore the PCD must have a configuration display that provides the user entry fields for the servers' addresses (primary address). However Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas do not disclose web addresses that form IP addresses for the servers.

Kapoor, in a field of related invention, discloses a method for searching web server address and names. A listing of web server names is converted into IP address with a DNS (Figure 2; 301, 303 of Figure 3).

Kapoor realizes the benefit of an improved user interface by allowing user to entry easily remembered words and phrases for web servers (column 1, lines 19-25). Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the method of Kapoor with the system of Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas.

With respect to claim 47, Sealand discloses that the PCD will connect and communication with multiple database servers (Figure 1B; column 6, lines 7-20) therefore the PCD must have a configuration display that provides the user entry fields for the servers' addresses (primary and secondary address). However Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas do not disclose web addresses that form IP addresses for the servers.

Kapoor, in a field of related invention, discloses a method for searching web server address and names. A listing of web server names is converted into IP address with a DNS (Figure 2; 301, 303 of Figure 3).

Kapoor realizes the benefit of an improved user interface by allowing user to entry easily remembered words and phrases for web servers (column 1, lines 19-25). Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the method of Kapoor with the system of Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas.

With respect to claim 48, Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas do not disclose that the PCD will check the validity of the server addresses.

Kapoor, in a field of related invention, discloses a method for connecting to web servers that includes the step of checking the web server with a connection attempt (901 of Figure 9).

Kapoor realizes the benefit of an improved user interface by allowing user to entry easily remembered words and phrases for web servers (column 1, lines 19-25). Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the method of Kapoor with the system of Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas.

With respect to claim 49, Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas do not disclose that the PCD will check the validity of the server addresses and if the address is valid then attempt to connect to server.

Kapoor, in a field of related invention, discloses a method for connecting to web servers that includes the step of checking the web server with a connection attempt (901 of Figure 9) and when the web server is successfully tested the client will continue to use that web server.

Kapoor realizes the benefit of an improved user interface by allowing user to entry easily remembered words and phrases for web servers (column 1, lines 19-25). Thus it

would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the method of Kapoor with the system of Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas.

With respect to claim 50, Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas do not disclose that the PCD will check the validity of a second server address and if the first address is valid or not valid.

Kapoor, in a field of related invention, discloses a method for connecting to web servers that includes the step of checking an additional web server with a connection attempt (901 of Figure 9) and whether or not the first web server connection was successful (905, 915, 917, 919, 913 of Figure 9; column 8, lines 45-66).

Kapoor realizes the benefit of an improved user interface by allowing user to entry easily remembered words and phrases for web servers (column 1, lines 19-25). Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the method of Kapoor with the system of Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas.

With respect to claim 100, Sealand discloses that the PCD will connect and communication with multiple database servers (Figure 1B; column 6, lines 7-20) therefore the PCD must have a configuration display that provides the user entry fields for the servers' addresses (primary address). However Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas do not disclose web addresses that form IP addresses for the servers.

Kapoor, in a field of related invention, discloses a method for searching web server address and names. A listing of web server names is converted into IP address with a DNS (Figure 2; 301, 303 of Figure 3).

Kapoor realizes the benefit of an improved user interface by allowing user to entry easily remembered words and phrases for web servers (column 1, lines 19-25). Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the method of Kapoor with the method of Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas.

With respect to claim 101, Sealand discloses that the PCD will connect and communication with multiple database servers (Figure 1B; column 6, lines 7-20) therefore the PCD must have a configuration display that provides the user entry fields for the servers' addresses (primary and secondary address). However Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas do not disclose web addresses that form IP addresses for the servers.

Kapoor, in a field of related invention, discloses a method for searching web server address and names. A listing of web server names is converted into IP address with a DNS (Figure 2; 301, 303 of Figure 3).

Kapoor realizes the benefit of an improved user interface by allowing user to entry easily remembered words and phrases for web servers (column 1, lines 19-25). Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the method of Kapoor with the method of Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas.

With respect to claim 102, Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas do not disclose that the PCD will check the validity of the server addresses.

Kapoor, in a field of related invention, discloses a method for connecting to web servers that includes the step of checking the web server with a connection attempt (901 of Figure 9).

Kapoor realizes the benefit of an improved user interface by allowing user to entry easily remembered words and phrases for web servers (column 1, lines 19-25). Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the method of Kapoor with the method of Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas.

With respect to claim 103, Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas do not disclose that the PCD will check the validity of the server addresses and if the address is valid then attempt to connect to server.

Kapoor, in a field of related invention, discloses a method for connecting to web servers that includes the step of checking the web server with a connection attempt (901 of Figure 9) and when the web server is successfully tested the client will continue to use that web server.

Kapoor realizes the benefit of an improved user interface by allowing user to entry easily remembered words and phrases for web servers (column 1, lines 19-25). Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the method of Kapoor with the method of Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas.

With respect to claim 104, Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas do not disclose that the PCD will check the validity of a second server address and if the first address is valid or not valid.

Kapoor, in a field of related invention, discloses a method for connecting to web servers that includes the step of checking an additional web server with a connection attempt (901 of Figure 9) and whether or not the first web server connection was successful (905, 915, 917, 919, 913 of Figure 9; column 8, lines 45-66).

Kapoor realizes the benefit of an improved user interface by allowing user to entry easily remembered words and phrases for web servers (column 1, lines 19-25). Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the method of Kapoor with the method of Sealand and Gustafsson and Patiejunas.

Response to Arguments

19. Applicant's arguments filed on 07/16/2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argues, on page 3-4, that the application program in Pateijunas, which comprised on threads, is not the subject of the claimed matter of a server for mobile terminals.

The Examiner presented a prima facie obviousness rejection of claims 1-4, 7-12, 14-22, 33, 34, 40-43, 51, 54-60, 66, 69-83, 90, 91, 97, and 105-109 under 35 USC 103(a) as unpatentable over Sealand in view of Gustafsson and further in view of Pateijunas. The Examiner maintains that Sealand discloses a server for mobile terminals (9 of Figure 1A) with an application server (12 of Figure 1A). Pateijunas is not used as a reference to disclose the feature of a server with an application server communicating with mobile terminals, Sealand is relied upon to disclose that feature. Pateijunas is cited to disclose the limitation of unique threads in a program. One of ordinary skill in the art would realize that both the server of Sealand and the client of Pateijunas would operate in the same matter such that programs on either the server of Sealand or the client of Pateijunas will create unique threads.

Conclusion

20. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no

event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Brian T. O'Connor whose telephone number is 571-270-1081. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:00AM-6:30PM, M-F, 1st Friday off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Hassan Kizou can be reached on 571-272-3088. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

BTO

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November 15, 2007
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